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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/802,095	03/07/2001	Janez Skubic	34650-00678USPT	4946
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JENKENS & GILCHRIST, P.C. 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 3200 Dallas, TX 75202-2799				MATTIS, JASON E
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2665

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/802,095	SKUBIC ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jason E Mattis	2665	<i>[Signature]</i>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address.

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 9/10/01 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 32-33, 43, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 32-33, 43, and 44 all contain limitations directed to a method for generating or obtaining a "temporary identification number". Each of these claims also contains a limitation of using the "temporary identification number" or "Bluetooth

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address" as an "identification number" in a connection between a first and second device. It is not clear in these claims what the identification number is used for. For example, is it an identification number for the first device, the second device, the connection as a whole, etc? It is recommended that these claim be amended to more clearly claim the purpose of the "identification number".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 11, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Singhal et al. (U.S. Pat. 6633761).

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device using a Bluetooth communications protocol (**See column 3 line 59 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to enabling anonymous communications from a first Bluetooth device**

120). Singhal et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first device (**See column 9 lines 50-65 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for reference to assigning a dynamic IP address, which is a temporary identification number, to client device 600**). Singhal et al. further discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first device (**See column 9 line 66 to column 10 line 8 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for reference to the client device 600 knowing the IP address that it should use for further communications meaning that further transmission from the client device 600 will include the IP address**).

With respect to claim 11, Singhal et al. discloses receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first device (**See column 9 lines 50-65 and Figure 6 of Singhal et al. for reference to the client device 600 receiving the IP address from the Core, which is located remotely from the client device 600**).

With respect to claim 22, Singhal et al. discloses that the remote source is a Bluetooth device (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 21 of Singhal et al. for reference to Core Server 100 that is part of the Bluetooth network in Figure 1 being the remote source that devices 120 receive IP addresses from**).

6. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Applicants' admitted prior art.

With respect to claim 35, Applicants' admitted prior art discloses a method comprising a step of generating a Bluetooth address having randomly generated LAP and UAP fields (**See page 5 line 17 to page 7 line 6 and Figure 1 of the Applicants' specification for reference to the LAP and UAP bits of the Bluetooth address being company assigned meaning that the company must randomly generate this bits before a Bluetooth device is used**). Applicants' admitted prior art also discloses a step of establishing a connection between a first and second Bluetooth device using the generated Bluetooth address (**See page 6 lines 6-15 of the Applicants' specification for reference to using the address as a part of an access coed in each packet transmitted from one Bluetooth device to another Bluetooth device**).

7. Claims 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yamashina et al. (U.S. Pat. 5758282).

With respect to claim 42, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first wireless network device and a second wireless network device (**See column 1 lines 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless terminals**). Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a temporary identification number at the first wireless network device using an algorithm within the first wireless network device (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number, meaning there must be an algorithm to generate the random number**). Yamashina

et al. further discloses inserting the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification number into messages to be transmitted from the first wireless network device and transmitting messages from the first wireless device to the second wireless device (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting an AARP probe packet including the address to the network where it is received by a second device, terminal B).**

With respect to claim 43, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first wireless network device and a second wireless network device (**See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless network).** Yamashina et al. also discloses establishing a first connection between the first and second devices (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal B establishing a connection with terminal A by transmitting a packet to terminal A).** Yamashina et al. further discloses exchanging a non-temporary identification number and an index value over the first connection between the first and second devices (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to exchanging MAC addresses, which are non-temporary identification numbers, between terminals A and B, as well as, an index value that is a randomly generated address of terminal B).** Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a temporary identification number using the non-temporary

identification number and an index value (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to upon detecting two different devices, terminals A and B, identified by their MAC addresses using the same address, or index value, terminal B generating a new temporary address, or temporary identification number**).

Yamashina et al. further discloses establishing a connection between the first and second device using the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification number (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B**).

With respect to claim 44, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first wireless network device and a second wireless network device (**See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless network**). Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a random identification number at the first device (**See column 5 lines 32-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to each radio terminal setting a temporary address, or random identification number, with the use of random numbers**). Yamashina et al. further discloses transmitting a request including the random identification number as a wireless network identification to the second wireless device (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to sending a packet from terminal B to terminal A including the temporary address as a random identification number). Yamashina et al. also discloses transmitting a response to the request including a temporary identification number from the second device to the first device (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to when there is an address conflict, sending a response from terminal A to terminal B including the identification indicating that there is an address conflict**). Yamashina et al. further discloses establishing a connection between the first and second device using the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification number (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B**).

8. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hunter (U.S. Pat. 6252884).

With respect to claim 45, Hunter discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first and second wireless network device (**See the abstract of Hunter for reference to dynamically configuring a wireless network for communication between wireless devices**). Hunter also discloses broadcasting an identity token from a location (**See column 1 liens 45-54 of Hunter for reference to**

each computer continuously broadcasting its address, or identity token, to other computers). Hunter also discloses receiving the identity token at the first device (**See column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving the broadcast message including the address of the sending machine**). Hunter further discloses transmitting messages from the first device to the second device including the identity token as a wireless network identification number (**See column 1 lines 55-65 of Hunter for reference to transmitting messages from the computer that received the broadcast to the computer that sent the broadcast using a protocol such as TCP/IP meaning that the received address will be used to send messages to the computer that sent the address**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 24-26, 28-29, 32-33, and 38-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Singhal et al.

With respect to claim 1, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device (**See column 1 lines 1 lines 27-55 and**

Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless terminals). Yamashina et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address, which is a temporary identification number**). Yamashina et al. further discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first devices (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting an AARP probe packet including the temporary address**). Yamashina et al. does not disclose that the first device uses Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol**). Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 2, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at the first device (See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number).

With respect to claim 3, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number using an algorithm (See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating the address by a random number, meaning there must be an algorithm to generate the number).

With respect to claim 4, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at a chip within the first device (See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the address at the terminal A, meaning the number must be generated in a chip of the terminal A).

With respect to claim 6, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at random intervals (See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the beginning of communications, meaning each time the device initiates communications, which will happen at random intervals, a new temporary address will be generated).

With respect to claim 7, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at a beginning of a transaction (See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the beginning of communications).

With respect to claim 8, Yamashina et al. discloses generating an access code identifying the format of the temporary identification number (See column 1 lines 36-39 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to sending the temporary address to other devices using an AARP probe packet, meaning there is an access code in the probe packet to identify the format of the packet as a probe packet including the temporary address).

With respect to claim 9, Yamashina et al. discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number and the access code (See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting an AARP probe packet from terminal A that includes the temporary address and must contain information, an access code, identifying the packet as an AARP probe packet).

With respect to claim 1, Yamashina et al. discloses in another embodiment a method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device (See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless network). Yamashina et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first device (See column 5 lines 32-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to each radio terminal setting a temporary address, or random identification number, with the use of random numbers). Yamashina et al. further discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first device (See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line

7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B). Yamashina et al. does not disclose that the first device uses Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol).** Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 24, Yamashina et al. discloses establishing a first connection between the first device and a second device (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A receiving a packet from terminal B over a connection between terminals A and B).** Yamashina et al. also discloses exchanging data over the first connection between the first and second devices (**See**

column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A receiving a packet from terminal B containing a temporary address and a MAC address). Yamashina et al. further discloses generating the temporary identification number using the exchanged data (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A sending a response to terminal A when there is an address conflict and for reference to terminal A generating a new temporary identification based on the response to the exchanged data).**

With respect to claim 25, Yamashina et al. discloses that the data comprises a non-temporary identification number and an index value (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A receiving a packet from terminal B containing a temporary address, which is an index value, and a MAC address, which is an non-temporary identification number).**

With respect to claim 26, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first device and a second device (**See column 1 lines 1 lines 27-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless terminals).** Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a temporary address at the first device using an algorithm within the first device (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal A generating a temporary address by a random number, meaning**

there must be an algorithm to generate the random number within terminal A).

Yamashina et al. further discloses inserting the temporary identification number as an address into messages to be transmitted from the first device (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to inserting the temporary address into an AARP probe packet to be transmitted from terminal A).**

Yamashina et al. also discloses transmitting the messages from the first device to the second device (**See column 1 lines 40-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to transmitting the AARP probe packet from terminal A to terminal B).**

Yamashina et al. does not disclose that the devices use Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 26, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol).** Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 28, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at random intervals (**See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the beginning of communications, meaning each time the device initiates communications, which will happen at random intervals, a new temporary address will be generated**).

With respect to claim 29, Yamashina et al. discloses generating the temporary identification number at a beginning of a transaction (**See column 1 lines 33-55 and Figure 15 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating the temporary address at the beginning of communications**).

With respect to claim 32, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first device and a second (**See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless network**). Yamashina et al. also discloses establishing a first connection between the first and second devices (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to terminal B establishing a connection with terminal A by transmitting a packet to terminal A**). Yamashina et al. further discloses exchanging a non-temporary identification number and an index value over the first connection between the first and second devices (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to exchanging MAC addresses, which are non-**

temporary identification numbers, between terminals A and B, as well as, an index value that is a randomly generated address of terminal B). Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a temporary identification number using the non-temporary identification number and an index value (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to upon detecting two different devices, terminals A and B, identified by their MAC addresses using the same address, or index value, terminal B generating a new temporary address, or temporary identification number**).

Yamashina et al. further discloses establishing a connection between the first and second device using the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification number (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B**). Yamashina et al. does not disclose that the devices use Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 32, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol**). Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 33, Yamashina et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first device and a second device (**See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figure 1 of Yamashina et al. for reference to enabling communications between wireless devices in a communication wireless network**). Yamashina et al. also discloses generating a random identification number at the first device (**See column 5 lines 32-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to each radio terminal setting a temporary address, or random identification number, with the use of random numbers**). Yamashina et al. further discloses transmitting a request including the random identification number as a wireless network identification to the second device (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to sending a packet from terminal B to terminal A including the temporary address as a random identification number**). Yamashina et al. also discloses transmitting a response to the request including a temporary identification number from the second device to the first device (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to when there is an address conflict, sending a response from terminal**

A to terminal B including the identification indicating that there is an address conflict). Yamashina et al. further discloses establishing a connection between the first and second device using the temporary identification number as a wireless network identification number (**See column 5 lines 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to once a non-conflicting address has been generated, communicating between terminals A and B using the non-conflicting as a wireless address of terminal B**). Yamashina et al. does not disclose that the devices use Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 33, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol**). Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 38, Yamashina et al. discloses a device with circuitry for communicating to a second device (**See column 5 lines 21-39 and Figures 1 and 2 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to a wireless device, terminal A, having circuitry, radio interface 24 and radio transceiver 26, for communicating to a second wireless device). Yamashina et al. also discloses a module for obtaining a temporary identification number for use in from the device to the second device (**See column 5 lines 33-39 of Yamashina et al. for reference to each device, including terminal A, setting a temporary address of its own with the use of random numbers for communicating from terminal A to a second device**). Yamashina et al. does not disclose that the devices are Bluetooth devices.

With respect to claim 38, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol**). Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to use the address obtaining device in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the device of Yamashina et al., with the motivation being to use the address obtaining device in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 39, Yamashina et al. discloses a first storage area for storing the temporary identification (**See column 6 lines 38-39 and Figure 2 of**

Yamashina et al. for reference to data memory 28 for storing a history table and address table that includes the device address).

With respect to claim 40, Yamashina et al. discloses a second storage area for storing a fixed identification number associated with the device (**See column 5 line 66 to column 6 line 7 and Figure 2 of Yamashina et al. for reference to storing a fixed MAC address in non-volatile memory 32**).

With respect to claim 41, Yamashina et al. discloses a table for storing of temporary identification numbers associated with other devices communicating with the device (**See column 6 lines 38-39 and Figure 2 of Yamashina et al. for reference to a history table 27 being stored in data memory 28 containing addresses of other devices communicating with the device**).

11. Claims 5, 27, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Singhal et al. as applied to claims 1-4, 6-9, 24-26, 28-29, 32-33, and 38-41 above, and further in view of Pelissier et al. (U.S. Pat. 6496503).

With respect to claims 5, 27, and 30, the combination of Yamashina et al. and Singhal et al. does not disclose generating or obtaining the temporary identification number on a periodic basis.

With respect to claim 5, 27, and 30, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically generating and obtaining an identification number (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification**

number, to devices). Periodically generating and obtaining and identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the method of Yamashina et al. and Singhal et al., with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

12. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singhal et al. in view of Pelissier et al.

With respect to claim 10, Singhal et al. does not disclose periodically obtaining a new temporary identification number to be associated with the first device.

With respect to claim 10, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically generating and obtaining an identification number (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to devices**). Periodically generating and obtaining and identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system

configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage**).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the method of Singhal et al., with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

13. Claims 1, 11-12, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karlsson et al. (U.S. Pat. 6246670) in view of Singhal et al.

With respect to claim 1, Karlsson et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device (**See column 7 line 58 to column 8 line 25 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to enabling communications from a first device, wireless communication station 18**). Karlsson et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first device (**See column 8 lines 3-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to obtaining and IP address, which is a temporary identification number, in step 86**). Karlsson et al. further discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first device (**See column 8 lines 3-21 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to transmitting information including the IP address in a connection**

from the wireless communication station 18). Karlsson et al. does not disclose that the first device uses Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol).** Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Karlsson et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 11, Karlsson et al. discloses receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first device (**See column 8 lines 2-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to the wireless communication station 18 receiving the IP address from a remotely located device in step 86).**

With respect to claim 12, Karlsson et al. discloses requesting the temporary identification number from the remote source (**See column 7 line 58 to column 8 line 2 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to generating and transmitting a**

packet communication request 76). Karlsson et al. also discloses receiving the temporary identification number from the remote source responsive to the request (**See column 8 lines 3-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to receiving an IP address from the remotely located device in response to the request at step 86**).

With respect to claim 21, Karlsson et al. discloses that the remote source comprises a non Bluetooth device (**See column 8 lines 3-12 and Figure 3 of Karlsson et al. for reference to a non Bluetooth device, Internet host 12, sending the IP address to the wireless communication station 18**).

14. Claims 1, 11, 18-19, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter in view of Singhal et al.

With respect to claim 1, Hunter discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device (**See the abstract of Hunter for reference to dynamically configuring a wireless network for communication between wireless devices**). Hunter also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first device (**See column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving an address broadcast from another computer**). Hunter et al. also discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first device (**See column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to setting up a connection using TCP/IP between the computer that received the address and the computer that sent the address and for reference to the computer that received the address sending a message to the computer that sent the address, meaning**

this message must include the received address to be properly routed). Hunter et al. does not disclose that the first device uses Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 1, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol).** Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Hunter et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

With respect to claim 11, Hunter discloses receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first device (**See column 1 lines 44-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving and address from a remotely located computer).**

With respect to claim 18, Hunter discloses receiving an identity token for use as the temporary identification broadcast from the remote source (**See column 1 lines 44-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving a broadcast message including an address that is used as an identity token for setting up a connection).**

With respect to claim 19, Hunter discloses the identity token is substantially continuously broadcast (**See column 1 lines 44-65 of Hunter for reference to the address being continuously broadcast**).

With respect to claim 34, Hunter discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications between a first and second wireless network device (**See the abstract of Hunter for reference to dynamically configuring a wireless network for communication between wireless devices**). Hunter also discloses broadcasting an identity token from a location (**See column 1 lines 45-54 of Hunter for reference to each computer continuously broadcasting its address, or identity token, to other computers**). Hunter also discloses receiving the identity token at the first device (**See column 1 lines 45-65 of Hunter for reference to a computer receiving the broadcast message including the address of the sending machine**). Hunter further discloses transmitting messages from the first device to the second device including the identity token as a wireless network identification number (**See column 1 lines 55-65 of Hunter for reference to transmitting messages from the computer that received the broadcast to the computer that sent the broadcast using a protocol such as TCP/IP meaning that the received address will be used to send messages to the computer that sent the address**). Hunter et al. does not disclose that the first device uses Bluetooth protocol.

With respect to claim 34, Singhal et al., in the field of communications, discloses devices communicating using Bluetooth protocol as a wireless communication protocol (**See column 3 line 52 to column 4 line 5 and Figure 1 of Singhal et al. for**

reference to a system with devices 120 communicating using Bluetooth protocol).

Using Bluetooth protocol has the advantage of being able to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Singhal et al., to combine the used of Bluetooth protocol, as suggested by Singhal et al., with the method of Hunter et al., with the motivation being to apply the address obtaining method in a Bluetooth environment, which provides fast short-range wireless connections between devices.

15. Claims 1, 11, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair et al. (U.S. Pat. 6778528) in view of Singhal et al.

With respect to claim 1, Blair et al. discloses a method for enabling anonymous communications from a first device (**See the abstract of Blair et al. for reference to enabling communication between devices using a dynamically assigned address**). Blair et al. also discloses obtaining a temporary identification number for the first device (**See column 6 lines 28-40 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to a destination system 13 being dynamically assigned an address, which is a temporary identification number**). Blair et al. also discloses transmitting information including the temporary identification number from the first device (**See column 6 lines 28-50 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to communication between source 11 and destination system 13 after the destination has been dynamically assigned**

and address, meaning that packets sent from the destination system 13 will include as a destination address the dynamically assigned address).

With respect to claim 11, Blair et al. discloses receiving a temporary identification number from a source located remotely from the first device (See column 6 line 65 to column 7 line 16 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to AAA server 16 located remotely from destination system 13 and maintaining a pool of IP addresses and dynamically assigning an address to destination system 13).

With respect to claim 20, Blair et al. discloses receiving the temporary identification number responsive to an inquiry from the remote source (See column 5 line 6 to column 6 line 40 and Figure 1 of Blair et al. for reference to destination system 13 receiving a dynamic address in response to an inquiry from source system 11 to AAA server 16).

16. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karlsson et al. in view of Singhal et al. as applied to claims 1, 11-12, and 21 above, and further in view of Yamashina et al.

With respect to claim 13, the combination of Karlsson et al. and Singhal et al. does not disclose generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number.

With respect to claim 13, Yamashina et al., in the field of communications, discloses generating a random identification number at the first device and using the

random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number (**See column 5 line 32 to column 6 line 7, column 7 line 50 to column 8 line 7, and Figures 1 and 5 of Yamashina et al. for reference to generating a temporary address and using that address to request a new address if there is a conflict with the address of another device**). Generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number has the advantage of creating a random address to use to communicate a request that may be used as the temporary address if no other device is using that random address to simplify the process of choosing a device address.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Yamashina et al., to combine generating a random identification number at the first device and using the random identification number within the request for the temporary identification number, as suggested by Yamashina et al., with the method of Karlsson et al. and Singhal et al., with the motivation being to create a random address to use to communicate a request that may be used as the temporary address if no other device is using that random address to simplify the process of choosing a device address.

17. Claims 14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karlsson et al. in view of Singhal et al. as applied to claim 1, 11-12, and 21 above, and further in view of Applicants' admitted prior art.

With respect to claims 14 and 16-17, the combination of Karlsson et al. and Singhal et al. does not disclose randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields.

With respect to claims 14 and 16-17, Applicants' admitted prior art discloses randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields (**See page 5 line 17 to page 7 line 6 and Figure 1 of the Applicants' specification for reference to the LAP and UAP bits of the Bluetooth address being company assigned meaning that the company must randomly generate this bits before a Bluetooth device is used**). Randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields has the advantage of creating a random address that follows the present Bluetooth address protocol.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented Applicants' admitted prior art, to combine randomly generating 32 bits of the 48 bits of the Bluetooth address including the LAP and UAP fields, as suggested by Applicants' admitted prior art, with the method of Karlsson et al. and Singhal et al., with the motivation being to create random address that follows the present Bluetooth address protocol.

18. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karlsson et al. in view of Singhal et al. and Applicants' admitted prior art as applied to claims 14 and 16-17 above, and further in view of Pelissier et al.

With respect to claim 15, the combination of Karlsson et al. Singhal et al. and Applicants' prior art does not disclose periodically regenerating the portion of the bits comprising the Bluetooth address.

With respect to claim 15, Pelissier et al., in the field of communications, discloses periodically regenerating the portion of the bits comprising an identification number. (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to periodically reassigning MAC addresses, which are a type of identification number, to devices).** Periodically generating and obtaining an identification number has the advantage of allowing a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing (**See column 12 line 64 to column 13 line 12 of Pelissier et al. for reference to this advantage).**

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Pelissier et al., to combine the use of periodically generating and obtaining an identification number, as suggested by Pelissier et al., with the method of Karlsson et al. Singhal et al. and Applicants' prior art, with the motivation being to allow a network manager to periodically generate an updated system configuration to compensate for devices being moved or failing.

19. Claims 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants' admitted prior art in view of Yokoo et al. (U.S. Application 10/411184).

With respect to claims 36-37, Applicants' admitted prior art does not disclose establishing a security pairing, exchanging fixed Bluetooth addresses, generating an access code, and paging a second device using the access code.

With respect to claims 36-37, Yokoo et al., in the field of communications, discloses generating an encryption key using the MAC addresses between two Bluetooth devices and paging the second device using a dedicated key to simplify subsequent processing (**See page 19 paragraphs 292-297 of Yokoo et al. for reference to generating an encryption key, a security pairing, using MAC addresses, exchanged fixed Bluetooth addresses, and paging the second device using a dedicated key, access code**). Establishing a security pairing, exchanging fixed Bluetooth addresses, generating an access code, and paging a second device using the access code has the advantage of providing a secure connection between Bluetooth devices while also allowing for simplified process if the two Bluetooth devices wish to subsequently communicate.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Yokoo et al., to combine establishing a security pairing, exchanging fixed Bluetooth addresses, generating an access code, and paging a second device using the access code, as suggested by Yokoo et al., with the method of the Applicants' admitted prior art, with the motivation being to provide a secure connection between Bluetooth devices while also allowing for simplified process if the two Bluetooth devices wish to subsequently communicate.

20. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Singhal et al. as applied to claim 1-4, 6-9, 24-26, 28-29, 32-33, and 38-41 above, and further in view of Lipsanen et al. (U.S. Application 09/999234).

With respect to claim 23, the combination of Yamashina et al. in view of Singhal et al. does not disclose storing multiple temporary identification numbers and randomly selecting one of the numbers as the temporary identification number.

With respect to claim 23, Lipsanen et al. discloses assigning an IP address from a random pool of IP addresses (**See page 6 paragraph 61 for reference to assigning an IP address, which is a temporary identification number, from a pool of IP addresses**). Randomly selecting a temporary identification number from a stored list has the advantage of avoiding the processing necessary to randomly generate a temporary identification number.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Lipsanen et al., to combine randomly selecting a temporary identification number from a stored list, as suggested by Lipsanen et al, with the method of Yamashina et al. and Singhal et al., with the motivation being to avoid the processing necessary to randomly generate a temporary identification number.

21. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina et al. in view of Singhal et al. and Pelissier et al. as applied to claims 5, 27, and 30 above, and further in view of Comstock (U.S. Pat. 6452920).

With respect to claim 31, the combination of Yamashina et al., Singhal et al., and Pelissier et al. does not disclose inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is valid into the message.

With respect to claim 31, Comstock, in the field of communications, discloses storing a valid time period that a care-of address, which is a temporary identification number, is valid (**See column 2 lines 15-26 of Comstock for reference to storing a valid time of a care-of address**). Inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is valid has the advantage of making sure that a single device does not use a temporary address indefinitely.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Comstock, to combine inserting a period of time the temporary identification number is valid, as suggested by Comstock, with the method of Yamashina et al. and Singhal et al., with the motivation being to make sure that a single device does not use a temporary address indefinitely.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason E Mattis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3154. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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